THE PART THEY PLAYED IN THE BUILDING UP OF PENN'S COLONY.

Interesting Story Told in a Review of a Recent Book-Quakers and Dutch Quarreled.

E. P. Oberholtzer, in Philadelphia Times. Several historical writers in this State have been busily devoting themselves for mans, and they have brought together much interesting material about a very interesting people. Judge Pennypacker, Mr. J. F. Sachse and Mr. Diffenderffer are the best-known members of this little group of historians. Mr. Diffenderffer, of Lancaster, who has been very prominently connected with the Pennsylvania German Society, has prepared, at the request of that society, an historical account of the immigration of the Palatines and other Germans into Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century. The edition is limited, and is meant for a rather narrow public, but the results of the author's studies deserve to be more

widely known. Although the German eagle screams now and then as we turn the pages of the book. it is understood by this time that the "Pennsylvania Dutch" must have their representative in literature, like every other important racial element of which the American Nation is composed. The Puritans, the Scotch-Irish, the Hollanders, the Quakers-all have had their historians. For the good they have done they have been glorified, and for their shortcomings they have been justified, so that a little unseemly zeal will have to be overlooked in Mr. Diffendersfer when he takes up his They have introduced strong elements of character into this Nation, such as honesty, industry and frugality, and their praises should be sung by some one.

find out what were the causes of this great movement of the German population to Pennsylvania. For a full century Germany had been torn and rent by devastating wars. In this clash of arms the peasant was no more considered than the cattle in his fields.

He adds that "all sorts of English fruits that have been tried take mighty well for the time. The peach, excellent on standers, and in great quantities. They sun-dry them and lay them up in lofts as we do roots here, and stew them with meat in wintertime. Mus-Melons and Water-Mellons are raised there with as little care as pumpkins in England." The sea, too, was said to yield up its store for the colonists: "Mighty whales roll upon the coast near the mouth of the Bay of Delaware. Eleven caught and workt into oil in one season. Sturgeons play continually in our rivers in summer. Alloes, as they call them in France, the Jews Allice and our Ignorants shads, are excellent fish and of the bigness of our largest carp. They are so plentiful that Captain Smyth's overseer at the Skulkil drew 600 and odd at one draught; 300 is no wonder, 100 famil- much on that, anyway. They come easy. larly. They are excellent pickelled Suppose your mother has been ill and smok'd as well as boyld fresh.

THE FIRST ARRIVALS. The first party of Germans to arrive were under Pastorius, who came in 1683, immediately after Penn. This party, numbering between thirty and forty, settled in Germantown, and their countrymen were rather slow to follow them. The movement began in earnest, however, about 1710; and It was kept up with slight interruption until the Revolution. In 1749 no less than twenty-one immigrant ships arrived in Philadelphia-nearly all of them from Germany; and there were nineteen in 1752, and same number in 1753. Some of these brought as many as 600 passengers, though most of the vessels were much smaller in There was such an influx of Germans, ndeed, that the Quaker government took

of 40 shillings, equal to about \$10. Travel by sea was at that time at best a very uncomfortable experience, and for the Germans it was more unpleasant than can well be imagined. There were many, of course, who were able to pay their passage money, but not a few had to bind themselves out to service on arriving on these shores, in order to indemnify the New York Press. ship captains. Transportation, poor as it was, was by no means cheap. Most of the ships set sail from liotterdam, though some were loaded at Amsterdam and other continental ports. The immigrants were chiefly Palatines, and they found it necessary to ave their homes in central Germany early in May in order to reach Pennsylvania by end of the following October. They were obliged to go down the Rhine by boat, and this voyage to Rotterdam often asted as long as six weeks. The immirants and such goods as they carried with hem must pass through thirty-six customuses, which the German princes whose uined castles now adorn the banks of the Rhine had set up at will on the riverside. The boats were frequently detained a long while at these custom stations, and when they came at last to Rotterdam, five or six weeks more were spent in waiting for the sh.p to complete its cargo.

THEY CAME AS SERVANTS. Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, where there several days. Headed finally for the sea, the passengers must spend from six weeks to four months more, packed like herrings. in a box on miserable, unclean sailing ships before they came to the promised land.

In port at last, but without money-and often in debt to the ship master-they had to sell themselves as servants. There was a good demand for able-bodied young Germans of both sexes; and the business at- them, when they get to be old men their tained such proportions, indeed, that agents appeared on the scene and undertook to ocure immigrants for the shipowners. These agents, well dressed and pretending to be rich merchants from Philadelphia, went about through the Rhineland, advancing specious arguments to induce the people to emigrate. For each immigrant furnished to the ship the agent received a commission from the owner. The Germans called these men "soul sellers," or "newanders;" and their calling brought them into much disrepute among the Germans, who were often so cruelly deceived by their

Readers of "Janice Meredith" will renember how these German servants or relemptioners were, sold and indentured to heir masters. Mr. Diffenderffer gives the ollowing account of the process, which is from an eyewitness: "The sale of human beings in the market on board the ship is carried on thus: Every day Englishmen, Dutchmen and high German people come from the city of Philadelphia and other places-some from a great distance, say sixty, ninety and 120 miles away-and go on board the newly arrived ship that has brought and offers for sale passengers from Europe, and select among the healthy persons such as they deem suitable for their business, and bargain with them how long they will serve for their passage money, for which most of them are still in debt. When they have come to an agreement it happens that adult ersons bind themselves in writing to serve hree, four, five or six years for the amount due by them, according to their age and | minister. strength. But very young people, from ten to fifteen years, must serve until they are

sell and trade away their children like so many head of cattle, This is no very pleasant picture; and, yet, emptioners were not always such great ufferers, after all. There is a brighter side. The immigrants were nearly all peasantsbut another name for serfs in Germany in the eighteenth century. They left little that was joyful behind them. Like the slave, the lot of the indentured servant was better or worse accordingly as he

found a good or bad master. Mr. Deffenderfer's study, especially as it relates to the redemptioners, is a valuable one. It will tell many Pensylvanians a creat deal about their ancestors, and lead them to feel better satisfied with their own of in the world after they have considered what their immigrant forebears had to pass through, when each packed up his chest of goods and came across the sea to establish himself in William Penn's wilder- | ministerial visitor is represented as tipness among the Indians as a buffer for the Quakers in Philadelphia. Mr. Diffenderfer mentions the Quakers' boast that they never had any quarrels or unpleasantness with in the fact that the Germans surrounded

justification, and they should be happy to sion. have come into their rights at last.

WILL NOT COME TO LIFE.

Man Who Falls Into Undertaker's Hands Is Safely Dead.

New York Sun. "Did you ever have a case where a supposed dead person came to life again?" The undertaker laughed a little, not a pleasant laugh, either. "Humph!" he said. "If I was working ers. for almost any of the undertakers in this town and allowed a corpse to come to life

"What do you mean?

at the funeral I'd lose my job."

ing a person dead when he is only in a trance "Certainly they are. Just suppose, for instance, that you haven't been well for fail to wake up. Your friends or the people in the house investigate and find you dead. At any rate you look dead. They try the old familiar tests and decide positively that | them.

you are dead. "By the way, I want to say that from my experience-and it is wide-I know of one positive test for death, and only one. None of the other so-called tests is infallible. For instance, there is the mirror test. Of course, the corpse is lying down. The person making the test holds the mirror over the face, then lifts it up to look at it; even | them pursue the fad of their own accord. carries it to the window to get a better light on it. Well, if there had been any evidence of breath on it, and of course it hope is that they will soon run down. would be slight, that evidence would have vanished completely before the investigator got a good look at the mirror. Other wellknown tests are rigidity, the enlargement of the pupil of the eye, thrusting a knife into the calf of the leg to see if the blade oxidizes, putting a glass of water over the heart to see if there is any motion. None of these is decisive."

What is the one infallible test?' "Decomposition. "How soon does that begin?" "It depends. It is slower when the sick person has not eaten anything. There are her hands, tramps around from office to ofcertain medicines which tend to retard | fice for the fun of the thing." decomposition. In other cases the process actually begins before death. But, to go back to your supposed death. The people around you decide that you are really dead. They say: 'Well his heart was weak, you know. I always thought that trouble was more serious than he would admit.' Then they send for an undertaker. The undertaker comes, looks at the body, asks about

'He had seen a physician?' he asks. " 'You have a certificate of death?" "Yes.

"But they haven't!" "No, but they mean to get one and they want the preparations to move right on." "But doesn't the undertaker insist on seeing the certificate?" "Plenty of them don't at that point. The

certificate must be produced before the re-moval of the body, but a great many undertakers go on with the embalming of the body before seeing a certificate of death." "And after I've been embalmed-" "You won't come to life at the funeral." remarked the undertaker dryly.

"As far as the certificate goes," he went "I wouldn't advise you to bank too finally dies in the night. You go to the doctor in the morning and say: 'Well, doctor, mother died in the night! 'Ah! is that so? Well, I was afraid she

might not last till morning.' 'Your fears were realized. Can you give us a death certificate?' 'Certainly. At what time did you say she passed away? Four o'clock.

" 'Ah! yes; 4 o'clock.' "He fills it in and hands it over. Plenty of death certificates are issued by physicians without any proof, except somebody's sayso, that the person is really dead.

"But the people who are not embalmed; they may come to life? "Practically everybody that dies in New York city is embalmed. Out of a thousand bodies I don't think that more than twentyfive are buried without any embalming. don't know what it is about the climate. but bodies go to pieces so quickly here that alarm. Soon all foreigners were required to at least the simplest form of embalming is register, and each had to pay a head tax practically imperative. No. New Yorkers of 40 shillings, equal to about \$10.

ARE PAID TO SMOKE PIPES.

The Professional Meerchaum Colorers Make a Good Living at It.

Coloring meerschaum is a long and delicate process, and unless a man likes to do a difficult feat there is no reason why he should set himself to the task of putting a beautiful shade on his costly pipe. That is a business in itself, and an experienced smoker knows or can learn the ccation of establishments to which he can take his pipe and have it smoked until the desired color is obtained. Such an enterprise exists in the outskirts of London and makes a fine competence for its proprietor, an Austrian. It is a large house that used to be the country seat of an English gentleman. Hither come every day score of young men who are the experienced employes of the house. They pass upstairs to the business room, in the rear of the use, seat themselves in armchairs and forthwith begin their day's work of smoking meerschaum pipes. Each one knows the art of smoking steadily, neither too fast The tobacco they use is a From Rotterdam the vessel proceeded to special blend of the proprietor's, for he knows it is only rarely that the right kind of tobacco is used for this purpose. The bowls of the pipes which these young men smoke are covered with wash leather, so that they canot by any chance be harmed

or improperly stained. The highly accomplished among these fellows can get away with four ounces of tebacco a day. They are paid well, and they have their regular holidays. Some of them have been with their employer for five years. But it isn't a business in which one may stay a lifetime, for, though they appear to be able to smoke for years, night and day, without hurting occupation has made them too nervous to be useful. The proprietor himself smokes pot at all, except when he is teaching an apprentice how to go about it. The new hand receives a cheap pipe, and after being told how to go ahead is left to himself to show what he can do. There are prize competitions, and these thirty newly arrived young men, who are on an upper

gradually to take their seats with the notables on the second floor, back. This kind of work, as a rule, takes all the time and attention of the men, but some of them are so perfect that they can devote themselves to designing shapes and figures for new pipes, special attention be- | telephone and turned in the alarm and then ing given to the possibility of producing quaint effects in the coloring. The best meerschaums, it is said, come from Turkey, and the designs are worked out and cut upon the meerschaum in

Probably the class who are the best buyers of these colored-to-order meerschaun's are collegians, who want to show fine pipes, but who have neither the patience nor the skill to produce the effect themselves.

The Appeal to the Record.

London Answers. Little Tommy returned, sore and trembling, from the torture room.

"Doesn't your papa ever thrash you?" he

asked his chum, who is the son of a Cabinet "I should say not!" replied the other, "Every time he threatens to cane twenty-one years old. Many persons must me I read him an extract from his great peace-at-any-price speech, in which he said: These barbarians are like wayward children, but have we, on that account, the right to take away their heaven-sent privilege to do as they please? Let us treat them as we would our own wayward children-plead with them, beseech them, but never coerce them with either gun or rod. "That's a good deal to remember," remarked Tommy

"Yes, but now he's got so used to it that he drops the cane as soon as I start."

Should Ministers Visit the Sick?

Leslie's Weekly. We are not able to agree with the Baltimore preacher who recently asserted that ministers, as a rule, do more harm than | day, good when they visit the sick room. The toeing around with solemn and lugubrious countenance, heaving sighs and offering consolatory prayers, things, it is said, made more or less of a hit, and from about which are often enough "to make a well that period began a more or less popular man sick." Pastoral visitation upon the sick might have been of this order in times so kindly toward the egg, which stood me in He sees good reason for this man sick." Pastoral visitation upon the

the shields to protect the English colonists. The ministerial profession is made up genwho were more happily situated. More- erally of intelligent and sensible men, who over-and this was for long ground for bit- realize as fully as any one can do that such ter difference between the Quakers and conduct as that described would be utterly the Dutch-the Quaker Assembly, opposed out of place in a sickroom. It is unfair to warlike measures, steadfastly refused and unjust to give out the impression that to vote money for the defense of the fron- | ministers are a kind of pious ogres whose dersmen against the Indians. But this presence at the bedsides of the sick and old score may have been evened up by this suffering is unwelcome and repellent. As time, for Mr. Diffenderfer says that the la rule the facts are the contrary of this. Quakers have now lost control of every- | The pastoral visitant brings comfort, hope thing, while the Pennsylvania Germans are | and cheer to the weak and languishing, triumphant in all departments of life. If and his presence is often like a benediction this be true, time has brought them their rather than a source of gloom and depres-

WOMEN WHO ANSWER "ADS."

Some Do It as Pastime, According to This Man's Experience.

New York Sun. "I've actually got so that I dread to adit than to interview a mob of female call-

"To select a good assistant didn't use to be such a big job as it is now. For one thing, there were not formerly so many triflers. You would be surprised to know fear of being buried alive. They won't get | for help who do not want employment and the chance. At least very few of them | neither could nor would take it if it was offered to them at a good salary. They are swerers.

"I had occasion to advertise only last week for a clerk, and as a protection against these nuisances I stated that no some time and that to-morrow morning you professional callers need apply. Yet they came, at least a dozen of them. Fortunately I've got so I can spot them on short notice and I don't fool away much time on

> "When the unqualified callers first began to besiege me in such numbers I was under the impression that the regular rounders were representatives of agencies who wished to get us on their list and furnish their own applicants on commission, but I was mistaken in this, for, while a few of the professionals are connected, most of It is without doubt the craziest hobby womenkind has ever ridden, and my only "A goodly percentage of these idlers are social reformers who are bent on writing

> ject in visiting us is to investigate our methods of securing clerks and afterwards acquaint the public with our evil proced-"But I can stand even these troublesome spies with even more equanimity than the woman who, finding time hang heavily on

they have imbibed the idea that men who

employ help are regular vampires, ever on

THE WELSH TONGUE IN AMERICA.

A Language That Is Rapidly Becom-

ing Forgotten. Y Drych (Utica.)

As far as this country and the Welsh are concerned it looks dark and hopeless. From a quarter to a half century ago there arose a large number of literary men and poets in the United States who served the Welsh newspapers and periodicals well and faithfully. Although some of them could was their pleasure, which they sought, of the baby night and day.

That class of Welshmen is pasing away, one by one, and none with literary tendercles arises to take their places and continue the progress of Welsh literature. We can say without any doubt that the vast majority of the contributors to the Drych to-day are forty years of age and upward, and many of the best over fifty. There are but a few young who are treading in the footsteps of the fathers. The vast majority of young Welsh people stand at the dividing line between Welsh and English, and are rapidly going over to the latter, to be separated completely in language and spirit from the civilization of the fathers. And many of the fathers, who are faithful to the Welsh, and earnest in speech in its behalf, are bringing up their children in a manner entirely un-Welsh.

So, the expectations are that Welsh will go down in the United States when the fathers and mothers go the way of all the earth, for a crop of anything cannot be expected where there has been no sowing. Many hope and expect the old language to live by miracle, as it were, by divine inter-ference in its behalf, without realizing the natural fact that the Welsh must be planted and watered before progress may be expected. The Drych, like Apollos, week after week continues the watering process, but what has not been planted cannot be watered, for there is no Paul a-planting.

WHERE BRISTLES GROW.

Those Used in Manufacture of American Brushes Are All Imported.

Washington Star. "Almost all the bristles used in this country in the manufacture of brushes are imported, and notwithstanding the increased production of pork in this country the supply of American bristles is now even smaller than it formerly was," said a manufacturer of brushes the other day. "Hogs are fattened and killed young in the United States, and with the constant and widespread improvement of breeds here the hogs have run less to bristles. Some extensive packers collect bristles, but the American supply is probably less than one per cent, of the consumption. The longest American bristles are about four and a half nches in length. Imported bristles come from various parts of Russia, but most largely from Poland and North Germany. some finer, soft bristles come from France. The bulk of the supply comes from cold ountries where the hogs are well protected by thick coats, and many of the bristles are those of wild hogs. The hogs shed their coats as many other animals do, and there are men who gather the bristles of wild collected in the usual way when hogs are killed. The bristles are subjected to various processes of curing and preparation before they become commercial bristles and ready

"Imported bristles range from three and half to seven and a half inches in length. Various vegetable fibres are now used extensively in the manufacture of cheap brushes, but for the best ...inds of brushes my the finest imported bristles are used, and their importation continues steadily.'

THOSE AWFUL GRENADES.

When She Attempted to Use Them the Corkscrew Was Missing. Kansas City Journal.

They live pretty well out south, in a handsome home, but not near enough to a fire station to be "handy in case of ac-As the house is their own and their all, the husband had been somewhat in terror of a blaze for some time. So he laid in a stock of hand grenades, those litfloor, when they become proficient, are the glass bottles which are supposed to put out any fire that may start. One day the blaze came. The cook startto her room and began to pack her trunk. I the tune of The wife prides herself on her ability to keep her head, so first she stepped to the she went for the hand grenades. When the fire department did arrive the men found her standing over the sideboard rumaging through the drawers. Coplous streams of water soon drowned the blaze and ruined the lower floor, and the department left. Still she rummaged. Her husband came, called by the 'phone girl. He saw her there. "Why, my dear girl," he said, "why didn't

you use the hand grenades and stop the fire as soon as it started? Then the whole lower part of the house wouldn't have been "John," she responded icily, "if you would just keep the corkscrew where it belongs I could use the horrid old grenades. But it is gone and how was I to open them?

Frugal Diet of Henry Irving.

Sir Henry Irving is exceedingly fond of

"In my pound-a-week days," said he. there were often times when I had to choose between the needs of the outer and of the inner man. One such period was when I was assigned a part that called for a pair of trousers of a new and expensive pattern. Nothing in my scanty wardrobe would answer; credit I didn't have, and my tellow-actors couldn't help me. I sat down and carefully figured out the situation After much thought I found that, by dint of the closest economy, including partial starvasion, I could buy the needed garment in three weeks' time. This would answer iny purpose, if I did not die of inanition in the interval. With the aid of more figures I found that a diet of eggs and bread was the cheapest and presumably the most nourishing. But I could afford only one egg a

"I bought a week's supply, divided each egg with a longitudinal pencil line, and ate down to the line at breakfast and below it at dinner. I survived, got my trousers, them on all sides, and their bodies became past, but it is the rare exception to-day. such good stead at that critical juncture?"

BATTLE OF AN OLD-TIME "MAMMY" WITH A TRAINED NURSE.

The Young Lady in White Cap and Apron Was Laden with Theories and Antiseptics.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Cynthia Woodbine, who has lately come get through the work myself I'd rather do of her mistress's children, has recently baby was born in the family, and Cynthia "I mean that New Yorkers need have no how many women answer advertisements and antiseptics, namely, the trained nurse. Cynthia, with her ample figure, and very "But people are often deceived into think- | what I call professional advertisement an- | and certain time-worn superstitions for her | only guides, had yet been a very successful infantine disorders, applying to them strange remedies; rocking them in a certain fully, killed the leader, and wounded two direction, from east to west, because that | others prominent in the attack-and so upis the way the sun goes; never changing their flannels on a Friday, because Friday is a bad luck day and babies are likely to catch cold; dosing them plentifully with sweet teas, smelling pungently, and composed of fresh fennel, hare-herb, catnip and wild orange leaves. She had "never lost a baby," had been implicitly trusted with their charge in more than one family, and considered that her measure of experience was full. The first time she saw the trained | defeated did the thought of lynching once books and tracts and things. Somewhere nurse, a particularly young looking person of twenty-four, in unimpeachable white cap and apron, holding the screaming baby. some lawyer's trick, escape, turned the the lookout for new victims, and their ob-Cynthia hastily wiped her hands on her scale from law-abiding patience to ungovapron and sat down in the nearest rocking chair, holding out her arms:

> The trained nurse looked over her unimpeachable bib at the capless and sooty Cynthia-who had been cleaning out the stove-very coolly, and said: "I have come to get a little warm water that has been boiled. But Cynthia, brimming with pity for th crying baby, only reiterated: "Oh, fo' de Lord's sake, gimme dat chile, miss; yo' ain't hold um right." "I want to give it some warm water, said the nurse decidedly, "to relieve its

"Colic!" exclaimed Cynthia, "two days' old baby ain't got colic. De chile's hungry. 'E want a sugar rag to suck." The nurse turned a look upon Cynthia which seemed to imply. "You are a fiend speak English, Welsh and Welsh literature from the Fiji islands," and kept tight hold

LACK OF HARMONY. From that hour those two were not good friends. Cynthia was much moved. She

at dis time, but surely, Mis' 'Liza, yo' ain't goin' fo' trus' your young baby wid a mere chile like dat one in yonder.' "Why not, Cynthia?" said her mistress. "She's young, but she has been trained

four years in a hospital, and she knows all about babies." Cynthia looked at her mistress disbelievingly "Trained!" she exclaimed, "what is it to be trained? She ain't had no baby of her own. I reckon. She kin study all she want,

but if she ain't had no baby of her own she ain't fit to take care of other people's Dat's de laws o' nature, Miss babies. But the nurse stayed, and came oft into Cynthia's kitchen for this, that and the other; all her arrangements and wants overlooked by Cynthia's jealous eye, and freely commented upon by Cynthia's unrestrained tongue. Whenever the baby cried at such times Cynthia would cry

"Your baby's cryin', run Miss."
"Oh." the nurse would reply, patronizingly, "that won't hurt it. Don't you! It gets no exercise except by cry-

thoughts, could make no reply. She looked upon the baby as a martyr and often said to her own charge, a little boy of two, when the baby's wail was heard: "Listen to yo' little sister. She ain't lowed her little comforts like you use' to

The young nurse did not allow the baby to be rocked or joited or trotted, it must it, it must be laid upon one's knees, on its back, with its head as low as its heels. "I guess George Washington hisself was rocked, an' comforted by it. too," remarked Cynthia, when she received this mandate. To which the nurse replied, kindly and "Well, that was the old-fashioned way,

stomach "Es if I ain't raised babies," grumbled Cynthia. CONFLICT OF IDEAS. When the baby caught cold and the

nurse brought a small case of phials, with occasion to whisper to her mistress: "Don' worry 'bout de baby, Miss Liza; 'tis jus' a little cole she took by bein' kep' wrapped up too warm. Ef I could git hold o' dat baby and grease 'e' chest good wid a little bit of melted tallow, that would help out. These drops ain't goin' ter satis-

faction any. But when the trained nurse took her "The baby is fast asleep or I wouldn't

up while I'm gone it will be because she And Cynthia would watch the nurse put

Marthy an' Mary jes gone 'long,

Marthy an' Mary jes gone 'long, Marthy an' Mary jes gone 'long. For to ring dem charmin' bells. The amount of jumping up and down and rocking that was lavished upon the baby during these short periods was sufficient, according to the nurse's ideas, to have given it wind colle for life. Once or twice "Mis' Liza" feebly expostulated:

"Cynthy, you know the nurse doesn't like to have her handled. Perhaps-maybe you'd better-" but expostulations died in the face of Cynthia's deftness and experience. THE LAST WORD. "Now, Mis' 'Liza, ain't you here, an' ain't vein, so-called, is fifteen to eighteen feet you been handled?" Cynthia would inquire | wide and runs the length of a quarter secwell," glancing at the properly folded cap and apron of the absent nurse. "I ain't sayin' nothin' against her intentions, but the slabs of mineral soap into sizes for she ain't got de required amount of discretion to deal with a young baby," And

the singing and trotting would go happily

and apparently also to that of the baby. When the nurse returned she would at once reclaim it: "Has the baby waked? Has she had her warm water and soda? To which Cynthia would reply as kindly as she could. Well, she ain't had no occasion for worry an' fret sence you bin gone; I ain't know nothin' 'bout givin' a young baby soda an' water. But "time and the hour run through the ongest day," and at last Cynthia's anticipation was accomplished; the time arrived when the nurse took her departure. She

several last minutes telling Mis' "Here is the solution of boracic acid; wash her mouth with it three times a day; here is the weaker solution for her eyes; here is the pulverized borated zine; to produce the suds. A trial of a chunk of John Fox, jr., in Scribner's Magazine. here are her oxide of sodium powders, one the stuff on the hands resulted in determinin a little boiled warm water every three handed her her beg and umbrella gra-

"You done very well by Mis' 'Liza," she

said, patronizingly. "I ain't say nothin'

against de way yo' done by Mis' 'Liza. It OF NATURE against de way yo' done by Mis' 'Liza. It appears you does very creditably as a grown person's nurse. The nurse gave Cynthia one last look which would unquestionably have reduced a sensitive person to a lower level than the Fijis, and went forth without another

Cynthia, in good spirits, returned to the

"Now, praise de Lord, darlin', yo' kin

have de proper attention." A HERO IN GEORGIA.

A Sheriff Who Did His Simple Official Duty.

Washington Post. is a hero of the kind that will bear inprancing and snorting before an hysterito New York from the South "to see cal crowd or through the agency of a careager of an art store. "If it was possible to things," and incidentally to take charge fully conducted press bureau. Indeed, his lays aside the sword he does not remain performance was thoroughly ill-favored and unpopular. As a matter of fact, he that person loaded with theories, methods life a dozen times. There was nothing in with him after the war of the rebellion that to appeal to the average hero worshiper. That wasn't charging San Juan Hill or climbing a tree for the whole Spanblack face; with her feelings and instincts ish army to shoot at. It was a simple homely, somewhat stubborn, and ungainly deed, done in secret almost, and with not a claquer on the ground. In a rickety child's nurse for forty years. She had little jail in a remote Georgia village Shernursed many bables through all manner of iff Merrill set his back against the wall and, having only two friends beside him, faced a furious mob. Faced them success-

held the law.

nity had been shocked-half maddened-by the horror of the negro's bloody deed, not a hand was lifted to interfere with the operation of the law. The crime was so frightful, the negro's guilt so evident, the trial resulted in conviction and the murderer was sentenced to death without serious opposition or delay. Not until the people found that the execution had been postponed by some trick of practice and began to fear that justice would be at last occur to them. That postponement, however, coupled with the passionate apprehension that the murderer would, through ernable fury. They all knew that the little boy had been cruelly and barbarously murdered, and they saw that his murderer, peril of this, to them, incomprehensible injustice? It may be asked why they directed their rage against the doomed fully appreciate its pertinence. They sur- | them to pieces." rendered to passion rather than to logic, and thus set at bay a conscientious man

who knew not fear. Sheriff Merrill's philosophy appears to be marvel of crudeness and simplicity These people were his neighbors and associates. Very possibly he had relatives and close friends in the attacking party. But it is plain that considerations of this charprotect the prisoner against unlawful violence, and although the populace had battered down the door and swarmed into the corridors and hallways of the jail, the thought of yielding never once occurred to him. With those two allies for all support "Mis' Liza, I don' like to disturb you against the ravening mob, he made his stand to do or die. Personally he had course, nothing to gain. He set himself against public opinion, against the fixed purpose of needs not fear a standing army is because his friends, almost against hope of success there will be none to fear. The battles of public opinion, against the fixed purpose of or chance of life. If this man be not a hero, pray show us

IMPORTANCE OF BACON.

Great Work the Product Has Done in

the World. New Orleans Times-Democrat. "I have a profound respect for bacon,

remarked a thoughtful citizen at a loca

hotel cafe, spearing one of the savory eggs. "As a patriotic American it com-mands my unbounded esteem and gratitude. Did it ever occur to you that we are indebted primarily to bacon for the opening up and development and civilization of more than one-half of this grand and glorious Republic? That, without bacon, the great West, with its thriving cities, its countless industries, its fertile farms, its know that it's good for a young baby to magnificent mines, its gigantic web of railroad and telegraph and telephone lines and all its other wonderful evidences of prog-To which Cynthia, full of her own ress and prosperity-that, without bacon, this superbly flourishing domain would in all probability be a howling wilderness at the present moment?" The thoughtful army; nothing need be feared from an citizen paused for breath. "You astonish me," said his friend across the table. "That is because you have never given the subject any attention," he replied. "Bacon has been the chief agency in the development of our country, for the simple reason that be carried perfectly rigid, with a smooth | it has been the chief food of the pioneer. It was the only kind of meat that was easily portable and would keep for an indefinite period. Fremont's pathfinders carried it, so did the gold hunters of '49, and so did all that tremendous army of emigrants and frontiersmen who gradually opened the unknown region between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast. The prospectors who toiled up and down but we don't want the haby to swallow the continental divide and located the great wind; rocking the baby gives its gas on its | mineral resources of the country lived principally upon bacon, and to this day it is the main item in the 'grub stake' of every adventurer who goes into the mountains to seek for ore. To sum the matter up, the advance guard of civilization has moved steadily westward, eating bacon and conquering savage nature, and without that hogs, knowing their haunts and where the certain drops for the baby at this hour humble article of diet the red man and bristles are to be found. Other bristles are and certain drops at that, Cynthia took the buffalo would still be prowling over ture rules the roost. You must bear in mind, too, that the bacon upon which all these gigantic achievements are based is not the high-priced, delicately-flavored breakfast bacon of a first-class cafe. It is sterner stuff. It is the strong, dark, greasy bacon of ordinary commerce, that comes in great, rough slabs and smells like scorched shoe leather. At first sight you would turn daily walk she was compelled to leave away from it in disgust, but as a ration to Cynthia in charge, with very stringent di- | work on and travel on and fight on it has no equal in the world. I grant you that the fancy condensed foods they are putting up leave her," she would say. "If she wakes | for the armies nowadays are vastly prettier to look at, and the chemists say they conis tired of lying in one position; you may tain ten times the nutriment to the square turn her on her other side, but don't inch, but let a company of tired, hungry soldiers go into camp after a forced march or a fierce battle, and I will wager horses on her gloves in silence. Her set, black to horsehair that they throw away all their face was not naturally expressive, or her tinned gimcracks for one rasher of good shadows, and how delicate is the temperaopinion of these injunctions might have old-fashioned bacon, hot from the skillet. been read upon it. She scarcely troubled I am not especially fond of bacon myself, herself to listen to this young girl's chat- added the thoughtful citizen, "but I revere ter; the important fact was that the young | it for the illustrious part it plays in history, person would be out of the way and Cyn- If I had my way about it I would remove thia would be able to give the baby a few | the torch from the upraised hand of Barminutes of real comfort. She would gent- tholdi's magnificent statue of liberty enly jostle it while it slept, and if, happily, lightening the world and substitute a colos ed it in the kitchen, then she fled howling it awoke, would sway it on her knees to sal rasher of bacon. Then it would be truly New York Press. symbolic of American progress." WYOMING'S SOAP MINE.

> All Ready to Use When Taken fron the Earth and Cut Into Cakes.

Wyoming has a soap mine. A deposit of whitish material, in composite form, containing just enough sulphates, potash and pumice to give gritty essential, has been discovered five miles west of New Castle, in the northeastern part of Wyoming. The deposit lies in a fissure and dips into he ground like a vein of mineral. tion, which, for twenty years up to date, was used as a stock pasture. Next week, probably, a building of commodious dimensions, fitted with machinery that will cut commercial use, will cover a portion of the ground. The cleanest town in the United States

on, much to the satisfaction of Cynthia it is possible, will be located in this section. It will be free from soot and smoke, for the factory boilers will be heated by petroleum. found near by, and the soap to keep the place clean is found in large quantities in the ground, and, consequently, so dirt cheap that men can be kept on the pay roll to do nothing else but look out for dirt | laboratories where high-salaried chemists spots and quickly remove them. C. W. Betts, a Denver mining engineer, had occasion last week to visit northeastern Wyoming with E. P. Shaw, of Cheyenne, to look up some oil prospects. They came by this deposit. What attracted Mr. Bette's istry. It does look as if the field is in-attention was the appearance of a mass viting. But there must be patience. Most

was soapsuds. There had been a good rain the night before. This had beat on the exposed deposit in such a manner as ing that nature had there left as good an Cynthia accompanied her to the door and paint, polishing culinary articles, removing grime and grease from the hands, as could unique find, and it may be expected that blow his d-n head off."

tigated, and to all appearances it dents.

in a short time the markets of the world will be supplied with another wonderful product of the State's of boundless resources of the Rocky mountain region.

NOTHING TO FEAR.

Standing Army Bugaboo Has No Real Terrors for Americans.

The menace of a standing army, in so

Memphis Commercial Appeal (Dem.)

far as this country is concerned, is fast boos, where are gathered those things that Sheriff Joseph Merrill, of Carrollton, Ga., excite childish fears, It never had any existence in this country save what the spection. His laurels were not won by intellectual hysteria of excited imaginations gave it. When the American soldier puts off the accourrements of war and an idol paradise, living on past glories or by plundering the industrious. He becomes prevented a mob from lynching a negro | at once a citizen and an important, proud murderer who richly deserved death-for | and self-reliant member of society and he had brutally butchered an innocent and | courageously goes forth to take his place helpless child-and in so doing risked his in the activities of civic life. It was so against England; it was so with him after the Mexican war; it was so with him after the trials and losses and all but hopeless disappointments of the civil war; it was so with him after the war with Spain; it is so with him in the present task of putting down the Philippine banditti, and it will be so with him in future wars in which he may be called on to engage, and against which the fates forfend us. The thousands of young men who are arriving at San Francisco, shake hands and separate, each going to his home or settling down to become a useful citizen elsewhere, and always ready to respond to his country's There is something to be said for the It is true that the 70,000 men under mob, by the way. Although the commuarms amount to less than one in a thousand of our population, but were the ratio different the result would be the same. No one fears the American standing army but its enemies. It is a part of the people, and the whole people do not fear a part of the people. In other words, the American people do not fear themselves. They have too much faith and courage in their own patriotism.

With other nations in past ages and some of them in the present age, it was and is different. In the imaginary conversation between the poets, Cowley and Milton, cenjured up by the great wizard of the pen, the former is made to say, in discussing the civil war of England: "It was believed of old that there were some devils easily to be raised, but never to be laid; insomuch that if a magician called them up, he should be forced to find them em-"Good Lord, young miss, gimme dat | though he had been fairly tried and justly | ployment; for, while they would do all his sentenced, yet checked the machinery of le- | bidding, yet, if he left them alone but for gal vengeance. What more natural than one moment without some evil work to that a simple rural population should mag- perform, they would turn their claws and they who evoke it cannot dismiss it They are at once its master and its slaves. negro instead of the lawyers who were Let them not fail to find for it task after plotting to defeat a righteous judgment. It task of rapine and blood. Let them not is a question we cannot answer, though we leave it a moment's repose lest it tear Such was true of the Cromwellian era,

and such is true to-day in countries where the Cromwellian savageries and intellectual darkness obtain. From this era and from these savages our distinguished alarmists take their illustrations and their arguments against a standing army. They fear not the soldier, because the soldier may be one of their own sons or brothers, but acter weighed less than so many feathers they look upon a regiment as a sleeping lion in his determination. His duty was to and upon an army as the star of the Apocalypse that fell upon the earth converting all the waters into wormwood. The doctors have a name for this malady, but they have yet failed to find an antidote, and content themselves with keeping the patient's temperature as near the normal as possible, while letting nature take its Another potent reason why this country

the future will not be fought on the field when civilized nations are engaged, but on the water. Soldiers will be used in thrashing Oriental Washingtons and other bolomen into behaving themselves, but the warships and the coast guns must decide great issues. England long ago learned this lesson, and has profited by it. Ger-many has learned this lesson, and is making all possible haste to profit by it. Our Mahans and others, who know, have been warning this country and admonishing it to strengthen its forts and floating war engines, but our reactionaries, who do not know, have been doing all that they can brown slices that garnished his breakfact | to prevent a carrying out of these necessary precautions on the specious and demagogic plea of economy. Unless these are smothered into silence and run over by the vigilant intelligence of the country we will find ourselves poorly prepared when the inevitable crash comes. The standing army, however, will not long vex. Our defenders will get on their sea legs and breast the billows, preventing the approach of foreign enemies, while the policemen and constabulary will preserve domestic peace against disturbers at home. Our alarmist friends may possess their souls in patience. There is nothing to be feared from the present standing army seven times as large as the present; the army will be reduced just as soon as the American Aguinaldos of Boston and elsewhere cease yawping and encouraging their brothers beyond the Pacific to re-

THE WEATHER BLAMED.

Do Men and Women Kill Themselves Because of It?

Boston Transcript. There seems to have been a rather unusual prevalance of suicides during the past few weeks, and the fact presents something of a problem for medical men to solve. Probably on this point doctors would disagree as they do on a great many others. but a Brooklyn physician who has made over a thousand autopsies during his medical experience, places at least a part of the responsibility upon the protracted period of disagreeable weather that we have had In that borough at least many of the suicides have been laboring people, deprived of employment on account of the weather Moreover, in some natures it has produced a condition of despondency or melancholia impossible to overcome. The weather is made responsible for a great deal of trouble of this kind. Continued hot as well as prolonged wet weather, is said to induce suicidal tendency. Yet we must pity the weak nature whose stock of philosophy is so scanty that while the clouds lower he cannot live on his hope of sunshine.

'Into each life some rain must fall-Some days be dark and dreary," is only the poetic expression of a very practical truth which starts with a man at the cradle and follows him to the grave. The Brooklyn doctor's theory, if correct shows to what an extent a great many people are the creatures of environment. happy in the sunshine, despairing in the mental balance between those impulses that keep them in the struggle and those that drive them to effect a tragic release. There are mysteries in the human mind and spirit past finding out.

Importance of Chemistry.

Young men about leaving college are advised to study chemistry with a view to becoming practical workers in a field that is broadening daily. Not many years ago it was hard for a chemist to make a decent support. He was a theorist, toying with acids and alkalies, atoms and molecules, for the fun of the thing. Pope wrote of him: "The starving chemist in his golden views supremely blest." Such a creature was William Henry Perkin. But at the age of eighteen, while "just fooling around in his laboratory, he obtained results which led to the discovery of the first aniline, of coal tar color-the mauve. The world knows the result. He revolutionized the art of dyeing and calico printing throughout the universe. The industry of making colors out of coal tar has become very vast, while other by-products of the gas works, numbering hundreds, are all commercially valuable. Mr. Perkin admits that his achievement was entirely the fruit of "theoretical" chemistry, not studied for the

but simply for its own sake. He is worth Expert chemists hired by opposing parties lawsuits (and always at the command of the highest bidder) make from \$10,000 to \$25,-000 a year. It is said that the late J. O. Donner, chemist of the sugar trust, received a salary of \$90,000 a year. Armour Swift, Morris, and other great butchers and packers have in their abattoirs splendid are constantly at work. Blast furnaces, steel mills, gold, silver, lead and copper mines, cloth factories, all have their chem-The young man of inventive genius and an inquiring mind should study chemthat looked like soapsuds. He inves- of the great discoveries have been acci-

purpose of producing commercial products.

Waiting for His Man.

A preacher riding down a ravine came upon an old mountaineer hiding in the paint, polishing culinary articles, removing grime and grease from the hands, as could be manufactured by the hand of man.

Mr. Betts has plans for developing this Mr. Betts has plans for developing this blow his d-n head off."

ARCHITECT

"What are you doing there, my friend?"
"Ride on, stranger," was the easy answer. "I'm a-waitin' fer, Jim Johnson, and, with the help of the Lawd, I'm goin' to Room 39, When Bldg, Indianapolis bushes with his rifle.

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